Amendments to the Specification

On page 1, replace the first paragraph with the following:

~~THIS APPLICATION CLAIMS PRIORITY FROM~~This application claims priority from U.S. application Ser. No. 09/963,954 ~~FILED SEP~~filed Sep. 26, 2001, ~~AND FROM PROVISIONAL APPLICATION SER. NO~~now abandoned, and from provisional application Ser. No.60/235,658 ~~FILED SEP~~filed Sep. 26 2000, ~~AND FROM PROVISIONAL APPLICATION SER. NO~~and from provisional application Ser. No.60/432,185 ~~FILED DEC~~filed Dec. 10, 2002, ~~AND FROM PROVISIONAL APPLICATION SER. NO.60/439,706 FILED JAN. 13, 2003. EACH APPLICATION REFERRED TO IN THIS PARAGRAPH IS INCORPORATED HERE BY REFERENCE~~and from provisional application Ser. No.60/439,706 filed Jan. 13, 2003. Each application referred to in this paragraph is incorporated here by reference.

On page 2, replace the two subtitles with the following:

~~BREIF SUMMERY~~BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

~~BREIF~~BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

On page 3, after the paragraph beginning, "Figure 14," insert the following new paragraph:

FIG. 15 is a view, similar to FIG. 10, of another embodiment of the invention.

On page 4, replace the paragraph numbered "27)" with the following:

27) ~~Motor and/or~~ Reduction drive unit

On page 4, after the paragraph, "32) Light source'" add the following new paragraphs:

33) Air turbine

34) Motor

35) Feathers

36) Lambswool

Replace the paragraph bridging pages 7 and 8 with the following:

Referring again to FIG. 3, the bodies 1[[,]] and 2 have been rotated into a position where the angle between them may be less than 90 degrees. This allows the scrubbing surface 8, rotational axis to occur at an angle other than 90 degrees to the surface to be cleaned. When the endless pad surface 8 is not in contact with a surface to be cleaned, it may assume a generally flat orientation (not flexed at crease 9, not depicted). What this formed angle accomplishes is to create the greatest "lift" of the scrubbing surface from the surface to be cleaned for a given diameter. It also makes it so that the scrubbing surface may be confined to a smaller ring area or donut around the periphery of 8 than what can be seen in FIG. 4. Additionally, it is anticipated that other means may be provided for inducing the flexed orientation/area 9 of the endless pad surface 8 as seen in FIG. 3. However, if the user is responsible for inducing the flex in the pad it may give the user ~~valuble~~ valuable feedback of the cleaning efficacy.

Replace the paragraph bridging pages 12 and 13 with the following:

Vacuum inlet orifice/orifices 17 may take many forms. One such alternate form is as a continuous slot on the underside of 16. 19 is a shield that may be used in conjunction with 16, or

instead of air conduit 16. It may function simply as a shield or alternatively as the air conduit (instead of 16) or as an additional air conduit in addition to air conduit 16. Obviously, if it 19, is to function as an air conduit, it would have appropriate inlet/outlet means associated with it. It, the shield 19, may also act as a shear or combing element for the brush duster 20 to rub against rotationally, thus knocking of debris and dust and potentially imparting a static charge. FIG. 10 is similar to the device depicted in FIG. 8, with some minor differences. Body 1, which forms the conduit 16, also creates or forms the handle or hand grip for the user. And so the air that enters the holes or orifice 17, not shown, travels through conduit 16 and out outlet 18. Outlet 18 may be formed as a tapered female connection that is a standard in the industry. Such connections are generally about 1.25 inches in diameter with a slight taper of 1-1.5 degrees, so that the end cuff or junction of a vacuum hose may be coupled to various end-effectors. Optionally, outlet 18 may have an integral hose, or other continuing conduit connected. And as before, body elements 31 or ~~27~~ others could house batteries. Another feature that can be seen in FIG. 10 is a lighting source 32. Such a lighting source could be of conventional incandescent, halogen, or light emitting diode variety. The light source could be activated by switch 4, or by a separate switch, which is not shown. The light source could be illuminated continuously, while the unit is on, illuminating the area to be cleaned, or it may intermittently flash like a strobe, giving the user an added sense of cleaning efficacy.

Replace the paragraph bridging pages 13 and 14 with the following:

Referring now to FIG. 14, another embodiment may be seen. Many of the features are shared with previous embodiments. Of note, are the swivel construction, and its integration with [[a]] an air turbine unit 33. Swivel caps 29 are part of or attached to tubular body 31. Center swivel 30, is part of or attached to conduit 16, and reduction drive unit 27. So, tubular body 31 can swivel angularly relative to center swivel 30, and air conduit 16, gear reduction drive 27, and duster brush 20. An air turbine is located within center swivel 30, and is actively coupled to reduction drive unit 27. A sliding airflow junction (not shown) makes it so that airflow is

maintained throughout the conduit from 16, through 31, regardless of their relative angular orientation. Obviously, the swivel caps 29 could have been constructed as part of conduit 16, in which case, center swivel would have been part of tubular body 31. 28, is a bleeder air valve for controlling the unit. It is depicted as a simple hole that the user may place their thumb or other finger over to activate the unit. When not covered, air is allowed to enter, thus bypassing the turbine, located generally within center swivel 30, causing the brush not to rotate even though the vacuum source may still be on. Such a valve could be constructed in many ways other than a simple hole. A poppet valve or other construction could yield a cleaner approach. Another approach, which is contemplated, is to incorporate a brake type switch that would effectively lock the turbine or some part of the reduction drive, thus stopping the brush from spinning. And yet another contemplated approach is to de-couple the drive from the brush duster. This could be accomplished at any point along the drive train system, from decoupling the turbine, decoupling a transfer and or reduction belt (s), decoupling a transfer and or reduction gear(s), or decoupling the final shaft 3. In the embodiment of FIG. 14, the duster 35 is a feather duster.

After the paragraph on page 14 beginning with "Additional control," insert the following new paragraph:

FIG. 15 is similar to FIG. 10, but shows a lamb's wool duster 36 and a single canister containing an electric motor 34 and a gear reduction unit 27.